



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

August 16 no fresh case of plague had been recorded in the colony, neither have any more plague-infected rats been found.

Plague and cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta during the week from August 17 to August 23, 10 persons died of plague and 12 of cholera.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Cholera in various countries.

BERLIN, GERMANY, October 7, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the latest information regarding cholera obtained from the imperial health office (Kaiserlichen-Gesundheitsamt), at Berlin:

RUSSIA.—According to the official reports published in the Government Gazette of September 23, the following cholera cases were registered during the three weeks from August 25 to September 14: Port Arthur, 48, 54, 45; Dalnij, 29, 14, 5; Blagoweschtschensk, 22, 8, 4; Vladivostock, 69, 43, 24; Chabarowsk, 32, 4, —; Nikolajewsk, 3, 7, 15; Nikolsk, 7, 5, —.

EGYPT.—According to a report of the director-general of the Egyptian department of health, the cholera epidemic continues to claim a large number of victims. The number of infected places increased to 1,557. The number of cases registered during the week ended September 15 amounted to 9,467, with 8,278 deaths.

Of the 28,520 cases of cholera registered between July 15 and August 15, only 3,033 were cured, the total number of deaths from cholera recorded during this period amounting to 23,684.

During the four days from September 15 to September 19 the following cholera cases were registered: One thousand one hundred and three, 1,026, 1,013, 906, altogether 4,048 cases, and 1,011, 953, 974, 823 deaths, altogether 3,761 deaths from cholera. In Suez, between September 15 and September 19, 29 fresh cases were registered. In Damietta the daily number of cases recorded is said to be 30. Karnak and Luxor are also infected with the disease.

In Alexandria during the week ended September 15, 64 cases of cholera occurred among Europeans, with 41 deaths, and during the following five days 35 cases and 25 deaths were recorded.

CHINA.—According to a report dated July 29 the cholera appears to have been on the decrease with the beginning of the rainy season in Tsinanfu, but in the east and south of this province the disease continues to spread.

Amoy has been, since August 20, declared free from cholera. In Swatau the epidemic has been almost stamped out.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON.
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Health of Berlin—Weekly death rate.

BERLIN, GERMANY, October 2, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended September 20 the health of Berlin continued to be favorable. The death rate was again very low, amounting to 13.7 per 1,000—that is to say, lower

than in any of the three foregoing weeks and than the corresponding week of last year. Of the large German cities, Hamburg showed an equally favorable condition. Kiel and Charlottenburg (with 12.4 per 1,000) had lower death rates. All the other towns showed higher figures. To the latter belonged Schöneberg, with 14.2. Considerably higher than that of Berlin was the mortality in London, Paris, Vienna, Munich, and Leipzig. The participation of children in the first year in the mortality was much lower than during any of the three preceding weeks. The death rate among infants fell since the second week of September from 5.5 to 4.1 per 1,000, and was thus only one-third of that of Leipzig, Munich, Cologne, and Düsseldorf. Acute diseases of the intestines were of less frequent occurrence than in the first two weeks of September and claimed 95 victims (as compared with 131 and 126). There were registered 31 deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs, the same number as in the foregoing week. Consumption claimed 67 victims, this number being higher than in any week since the beginning of September. Three persons died by violence.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

GUATEMALA.

Weekly report of conditions and transactions at Livingston—Fruit port.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, October 7, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended October 7, 1902:

Present officially estimated population, 3,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 1. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bill of health was issued to the following vessel: October 7, steamship *Managua*; crew, 16; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, 2; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

GUY A. DARCANTEL,
For A. J. SMITH,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

HAWAII.

Outgoing quarantine transactions.

HONOLULU, H. I., October 6, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report in regard to outgoing quarantine transactions at this port for the week ended October 4, 1902, and for October 5, 1902: Number of steamships inspected and passed, 2; number of sailing vessels inspected and passed, 6; number of cabin